

SKETCH OF THE LATE

CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY,

AND OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF

THE FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN ARMIES;

WITH A COLOURED PLAN OF THE BATTLES OF JENA AND AUERSTADT;

And a Map, describing with the most correct Statistical Accuracy and Geographical Precision, the present seat of War, and adjacent countries, from Hamburg to Petersburgh.

THE treaty of Presburgh had left the Continent in a state of agitation which resembled war in every other circumstance, but that undisputed victory was suffered to remain with the French, without any other of the contending parties being inclined to put their existence to the hazard of future battles. The French camps were not yet broken up in Germany; their armies still assembled beyond the Rhine; a confederation of the minor princes of Germany, by the instigation of France, and at the head of which that power was placed, was brought about by the presence and menace of her hostile force; and whilst it served to strengthen the influence, and protract the stay of the French in Germany, it diminished in the same proportion that of the House of Austria, and was a blow perhaps more fatal than any she had received.

That kingdom, indeed, was now fast crumbling to dust, and the treaty of Presburgh was rather a respite before an execution, than an act which had any tendency to her future safety and restoration.

France had conceded this peace to Austria, from causes necessary to herself. She seemed to rise from a banquet of victory, to which she might return whenever leisure served, and appetite invited. It was only her business to take care that the services should not be removed, or the way barred, to her return.

The peace was such as was to be expected from the circumstances on both sides. It sowed such numberless seeds of contention, that the succession of the crops could scarcely fail under any management; and the fuel for lighting up future wars was so thickly spread, that it seemed as if nothing less than the inability of both parties, or

the destruction of one, could ever bring them to a final conclusion.

The peace, however, was such as was necessary to the immediate preservation of Austria; but from the very nature of its conditions, and the never-ending train of consequences which they were capable of producing, could no longer be endured by the party aggrieved, or indeed by any of the other powers of Germany, than while some degree of similar necessity was prevalent.

Such was the state of things between Austria and France, and such, though with some deterioration of the chances of Austria from the late successes of France against Prussia, is the state of things now. But a short time can possibly intervene either between the total subjection of Austria, or her restoration to her former weight in the European balance. She is now in a state of motion. Peace cannot stop her. She must advance, or she must recede. She must rise, or she must fall.

Meantime, what was the state of Prussia? The conduct of this Court has been so mean and dastardly through all the calamities of Europe, so determinedly selfish, so narrowed to the petty systems and intriguing views of the day; in a word, every thing so contrary either to good policy, as it respected the other States of Europe, or as it tended even to her own honour and conservation, that the fall of this power, but that it augments the general mass of our misfortunes, would be unpitied, and almost unnoticed.

According to her natural interests, and those necessities which she has been taught at length by a hard misfortune, Prussia should have been our ally through the whole of the last war. But, on the contrary,

Count Haugwitz had signed a treaty in December 1805, by which that power necessarily became our enemy, and by which she let pass the glorious opportunity of working the salvation of the Continent, an honour which, whilst the armies of Austria and Russia were whole, and in Germany, and her own force unbroken, she might without much difficulty have accomplished.

Prussia was the arbitress of the fate of Europe in December 1805. She had only to have decided for the allies, and have put herself at the head of the confederacy, and, in spite of the treachery of Mack, and the defeat of Ulm, the battle of Austerlitz would not have been fought.

The policy of Haugwitz, fatally for Prussia, prevailed at Berlin, and that Power not only deserted the confederacy, but, if any thing, acted against it.

It is not our purpose to enter into a detail of the general conduct of Prussia, or to dwell upon those artifices by which she at length disgusted her real friends and only useful allies, without gaining over her enemies. It is needless to dwell on the seizure of Hanover, and the yet more disgraceful barter with France of those provinces which were esteemed the cradle of the Prussian empire. It is useless to expose the impolicy of that system which has at length broken up itself. Suffice it to say, that a great change of politics took place at Berlin in August last. Haugwitz, and the peace sycophants and traitors, were removed, but not time enough to save their country. Prussia, bankrupt in honour and virtue, was lost,—lost to every chance of safety, before the noble-minded Hardenburgh succeeded to the management of her affairs.

The public mind now underwent a surprising revolution. To the fearful, acquiescing policy of Prussia succeeded, as in extremes, the most hasty and passionate determination of war. As peace had been preserved too long, war was now decided upon too soon. Both extremes have been equally fatal to this Court.

The French party, with Haugwitz at their head, represented that war must lead to the utter destruction of Prussia, in exposing her empire to a manifestly unequal conflict, and breaking that hitherto

almost indissoluble bond of alliance which had subsisted so long between the Courts of Berlin and Paris, and by which Prussia had been benefited to a degree that had raised her to an arbitress of the German Empire, and, under the protection of which, she must ever remain not only safe, but increasing in dominion and glory. They added, moreover, the usual ingredients of this advice,—a jealousy of Austria, who must naturally be gratified in seeing her rival torn to pieces, or, at least maimed, in this ill-matched contest; and who would thus, from the natural course of things, seize the opportunity to compromise with France, by abstaining from all assistance to Prussia, as Prussia, in similar circumstances, had done by her; and by this policy would rise to that place in the estimation of France which Prussia had formerly filled. They concluded that Prussia was not, at that period, any wise equal to the war; and that neither her own internal situation, nor the general aspect of public affairs in Europe, rendered it a season favourable for a quarrel with France. Russia, at an immeasurable distance, however well disposed, was any thing but an ally. It was the misfortune of this Power, that she could seldom reach the stage, till the curtain had dropt upon the catastrophe.

In regard to England; irritated by the seizure of Hanover, it would be something to overcome her disinclination to Prussia, even by her evident interest, in having the Court of Berlin as one of the confederates in a war exclusively her own. This Court had considered itself as injured; its ambassador was now at the levee of Talleyrand; but granting that it was warmly disposed towards the Prussian interests, the Continental assistance of England, which was the only assistance the Court of Berlin required, was necessarily tardy, and, from this cause, ineffectual. England, indeed, had money; but the gradual, pecuniary exhaustion of a campaign, was not so much to be dreaded. The event would be decided by a few battles, and not by the purse of an ally.

Such was the summary of the arguments of the peace party at Berlin.

The war party, at the head of which, as we have said, was Hardenburgh, supported by the whole influence of the Queen,

was now in possession of the popular sentiment.

It was necessary for the glory, if not for the safety of Prussia, that the system of compromise and neutrality should be done away. It was at once treacherous to Europe, and dangerous to Prussia. The benevolence of the Chief of the power of France towards Prussia, had its source in any thing but good-will. Prussia was cherished as a friend, because, under present circumstances, she was feared as an enemy. She was therefore in the most dangerous connection in which a smaller power could possibly be with a greater. She was indebted for her whole importance, and a dissembled friendship, to those circumstances, which excited a dread, and imposed a restraint, upon France, and which, as originating with Prussia, made her more feared and more courted than any other state. These were shackles which France resented, and which she hated, because obliged to endure.

To these arguments were added an appeal to the honour and magnanimity of the Prussian nation. The Prussian armies, it was affirmed, were composed of the best soldiers in Europe; their unbroken strength, their severe discipline, their unrivalled tactics, in addition to that military ardour and patriotic spirit which animated every corps, must ensure them success against an enemy, victorious rather from the want of skill and courage in its assailants, than from any intrinsic qualities of superiority. Moreover, Prussia, wrung in every part, by the conditions and consequences of the treaty of Presburgh, and with a thorough knowledge that the evils and dangers already produced, would, instead of lessening, every day increase, must find it more her interest, even in a cold calculation of chance, without regard to comparative estimates of strength and weakness, to put every thing to the hazard of war, than to submit, without an effort, for the sake of a short-lived security, to the silent and inevitable approach of ruin, under the insidious cover of peace.

The success of the war-party was confirmed by these representations; and the Council was no sooner broken up, than couriers were dispatched to every power in Europe, announcing this change in the

temper of the Court of Berlin. Shortly after, the negociations, carrying on by Lord Lauderdale in Paris, were broken off; and M. D'Oubril, who had signed a provisional treaty with the French Government on the part of the Emperor of Russia, contrary to his powers, was recalled from Paris; the ratification of his act was refused by the Emperor and his Ministers, and the negotiator himself disgraced.

The fourth coalition, which owed its birth to the conduct of Prussia, was now about to come into action. In the middle of September the Prussian troops marched with the greatest rapidity from Berlin; they entered Saxony, advanced to the frontiers of the Confederation, and threatened an immediate irruption.

On the 24th of September, the Imperial Guard quitted Paris for Bamberg, where it arrived on the 6th of October. Orders were issued for the army to march, and it immediately began to advance.

The Emperor Napoleon set out from Paris the 25th of September; the 28th he arrived at Mentz, the 2d of October at Wurzburgh; and the 6th at Bamberg.

On the 7th, his Majesty the Emperor received a courier from Mentz, sent by the Prince of Benevento (Talleyrand), with two important dispatches. One was a letter from the King of Prussia.

The Emperor, before he finished the reading, turned to those about him, and said, "I pity my Brother the King of Prussia! he understands not French.—Surely, he cannot have read this rhapsody?" This letter was accompanied by the celebrated Note of M. de Knobelsdorff. "Marshal!" said the Emperor to Berthier, "they give us a rendezvous of honour for the 8th. They say a handsome Queen is there, who desires to see battles, let us be polite, and march without delay for Saxony." The Emperor was correctly informed: for the Queen of Prussia was with the army.

The Emperor set out from Bamberg on the 8th, traversed the forest of Franconia at day-break; on the 9th proceeded to Ebersdorff, and thence to Schleitz, where he was present at the first action of the campaign.

On the 7th, Marshal Soult advanced to Bayreuth. The 9th he pushed on to Hoff

where he took possession of the enemy's magazines, and made several prisoners. He advanced to Plauen on the 10th. Marshal Ney followed in his rear, at the distance of half a day's march.

On the 8th, the Grand Duke of Berg (Murat) advanced with the light cavalry from Cronach towards Saalkurg; he was attended by the 25th regiment of light infantry. One Prussian regiment appeared inclined to defend the passage of the Saale; but after a cannonade of half an hour, apprehensive of being turned, it abandoned its position.

On the 9th, the Grand Duke of Berg advanced upon Schleitz, where a Prussian General with 10,000 men was posted. The Emperor arrived at noon, and ordered the Prince de Ponte-Corvo to attack and take possession of the village, which he deemed of importance. The Prince disposed his columns in order, and advanced at their head. He carried the village, and pursued the flying enemy. In the course of the night a great number of prisoners were taken. Four companies of French light infantry, which were posted in a plain, were charged by the Prussian hussars, but they were repulsed. A Colonel of the Prussian regiment was among the dead, two pieces of cannon taken, 800 were made prisoners, and in the whole 400 men were killed.

On the 10th, the Prince de Ponte-Corvo removed his head-quarters to Auma. The 14th, the Grand Duke of Berg arrived at Gora. Lesalle, General of Brigade of the cavalry of reserve, cut off an escort of the Prussian baggage.

The left wing of the French was equally successful. Marshal Lannes entered Coburg on the 8th, and advanced against Grafenthal on the 9th. He attacked, on the 10th, the advanced guard of Prince Hohenlohe, which was commanded by Prince Louis of Prussia. The cannonade did not last above two hours; it proceeded only from a half of the division of General Suchet. The Prussian cavalry was cut off by the 9th and 10th regiments of hussars. The Prussian infantry were unable to make an orderly retreat; part were cut off in a marsh, the remainder found shelter in the woods. The French made 1000 prisoners, 600 were left dead on the field, and 30

pieces of cannon fell into their hands.— Prince Louis of Prussia, a brave and loyal soldier, seeing the rout of his corps, opposed himself singly to a Marshal Des Logis, of the 10th regiment of hussars. "Surrender, 'colonel,'" said the hussar, "or you are a dead man!" The Prince answered by a blow of his sabre; his antagonist ran him through the body, on which the Prince instantly fell dead. His end was such as he desired, that of a good soldier!

Neither Dresden nor Berlin were covered by an army. Turned on its left, taken in the fact at the moment when it committed itself to the most hazardous operations, the Prussian army at the very outset was placed in the most critical situation. On the 12th it occupied Eisenach, Gotha, Erfurt, Weimar. The French army occupied Saalfeld and Gera, and was about to advance to Naumburg and Jena.

It was at Jena that the battle so fatal to the Prussian monarchy was fought. The Prussians had committed a grand fault at the outset of the campaign. Such had been their ardour for war, that the extravagance of their enthusiasm had bewildered their understandings. Not only the populace, but every description of military men, from the soldier up to the General and the King, conceived that they were marching out to a triumph, and that it was a sort of treachery to the common cause to admit the smallest doubt of victory.

Under this delusion they issued out, rather resembling an army of barbarians, than troops educated in the school of the Great Frederick. It was a battle that they wished to fight, not to conduct a campaign. They collected their whole force almost into one mass, and were prepared to hazard the empire on its single success. This kind of war, which might very well suit an invading army, whose object it should always be, to spread a panic by a first and leading victory, was the most pernicious system that could be adopted by a country which had to defend herself, and whose duty it was rather to multiply her chances by being prepared for repeated battles, than to reduce them to a single throw. Such, however, was the error of the Prussians, that they made no provision but for

the most complete success. Every strong town was emptied of its garrison; the arsenals and store-houses were left destitute of all supplies; even in case of a retreat, no place was appointed for a rendezvous of the different corps; but officers and soldiers alike, thought no further of any exertions, or any matters that related to the conduct of the war, than such as were to be called forth in one single battle.

The Prussians were likewise guilty of another error, of not much inferior magnitude. They might have saved their country; they might, perhaps, have ensured success, had they commenced the campaign a few days before; but, on the contrary, they suffered the French to accumulate their force in Saxony; regiments of the enemy arrived daily at the Grand Army, and Bonaparte was yet at his Capital, when Prussia, with a step alternately advancing and retreating, menacing a blow, but afraid to strike, lost that opportunity of probable victory which was never more recovered.

We must now pass to the battle of Jena. It was fought on the 14th of October. There is no other relation of this battle but what is to be found in the Fifth French Bulletin. We must make use therefore of this, the only source, and extract the Bulletin at length. Our readers will make the proper allowance for the natural exaggeration of a victorious army.

BATTLE OF JENA.

“ The battle of Jena has wiped away the disgrace of the battle of Rosbach, and in seven days concluded a campaign which has wholly quieted all the dreadful preparations for war with which the Prussian heads were so much possessed.

“ The following was the position of the army on the 13th.

“ The Grand-Duke of Berg and Marshal Davoust were with the corps of their army at Naumburg, having a part at Leipzig and Halle.

“ The corps of Marshal Prince Ponte-Corvo was on the march to come up to Naumburg.

“ The corps of Marshal Lannes advanced to Jena; the corps of Marshal Augereau was placed in the position of Kehl.

“ The corps of Marshal Ney was at Rotha.

“ The head-quarters were at Gera.

“ The Emperor was on the march to proceed to Jena.

“ The corps of Marshal Soult was on the march from Gera, to take a more convenient position upon the straight road from Naumburg to Jena.

“ The position of the enemy was the following:

“ The King of Prussia wished to commence hostilities on the 9th of October, by bearing down his right wing on Frankfort, with his centre on Wurtzburg, and his left wing on Bamberg. All the divisions of his army were disposed for the accomplishment of this plan; but the French army turning him upon the extremity of his left wing, was found in a few days at Saalburg, at Lobenstein, at Schleitz, at Gera, and at Naumburg. The Prussian army seeing itself turned, occupied the days of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, in calling in their detachments, and on the 13th formed itself in order of battle between Capelsdorff and Auerstadt, being about 150,000 men strong.

“ On the 13th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor came to Jena, and on a small elevated flat, beset by our advanced guard, reconnoitred the positions of the enemy, in order to manœuvre in such a way as next day to force the different passes on the Saal, and so to fall on. The enemy made a vigorous opposition, and seemed by their dispositions, on an inaccessible position on the highway between Jena and Weimar, to think that the French could not stretch out upon the plain without previously forcing that passage. It did not appear possible, in fact, to bring the artillery upon the flat, which was so small, that four battalions could scarcely open out their ranks upon it.

“ The men were set at work the whole night to make a way over the ruts, and at length succeeded in bringing the artillery upon the height.

“ Marshal Davoust received orders to defile near Naumburg, for the purpose of defending the defiles of Koesen, as the enemy wanted to march upon Naumburg, in order to reach Apolda, and fall upon his rear in case he remained in the situation he then was.

“ The corps of Marshal Prince Ponte-Corvo was destined to stretch out by Naum-

burg, in order to fall upon the rear-guard of the enemy, in case he bent strongly toward Naumburg or Jena.

"The heavy cavalry, which had not yet come up with the army, could not be entirely brought on by mid-day. The cavalry of the Imperial Guard was at the distance of thirty-six hours march, notwithstanding the heavy journey which it had performed since it left Paris; but it was come to that moment of the war, when no single consideration should outweigh to deprive them of the advantage of being the first to meet and fall upon the enemy.

"The Emperor placed the whole corps of Marshal Lannes in order of battle upon the level height, which the enemy seemed to overlook (they occupied a position over against it). This corps was placed under the care of General Victor; each division formed a wing. Marshal Lefebvre ordered the Imperial Guard into a square battalion upon the highest point. The Emperor kept the watch in the midst of his brave men. The night presented a remarkable spectacle: two armies, the one of which extended its front upon a line of six hours march, fired the air with its lights; the other, the lights of which seemed to be brought into one small point; and in the one, as well as in the other, all watchfulness and motion. The lights of the two armies were at half cannon shot distance respectively; the sentinels were almost touching; and there was not a single motion on either side, which could not be heard from the other.

"The divisions of Marshals Ney and Soult took up the whole night in marching. At break of day the whole army was under arms. Gazan's division was disposed in three ranks; the left on the level height; Suchet's division formed the right; the Imperial Guards occupied the summit of a height. Each of these corps had their artillery in the little spaces between.

"From the town and neighbouring valleys the passes had been discovered by which the troops, which could not be placed upon the level height, might extend themselves in the easiest manner; and this is surely the first occasion when an army had to defile through so small a pass.

"A thick fog obscured the day. The Emperor passed before the different lines:

he commanded his soldiers to take care of the Prussian cavalry, which had been described as being so formidable; he bade them remember that a year was not elapsed since Ulm was taken; that the Prussian army, like the Austrian then, was surrounded; had been driven from their line of operations, and lost their magazines; that they at the present moment no longer fought for honour, but for a retreat; that they alone sought to make themselves an opening upon different points, and that the corps of the army which should let them pass, would lose its honour and its glory.

"To these inspiring words the soldiers answered, with a loud cry of *Let us onward!* The light troops began the action. They opened a very brisk fire. Good as was the position of the enemy, he was nevertheless driven out; and the French army marched out in the plain, and began to form in the order of battle.

"The enemy's army, which on their side had no other view than to fall on whenever the fog should have cleared up, took up their arms. An army of 50,000 men from the left wing posted itself to cover the defiles of Naumburg, and to get possession of the passes of Koesen. But this was already anticipated by Marshal Davoust. The two other armies, one amounting to 80,000 men strong, placed themselves before the French army, which was opening out from the level height of Jena. The mist hung over both armies, lasting two hours; but at length was dissipated by the brightness of the sun. The two armies mutually beheld each other at the distance of less than cannon-shot. The left wing of the French army, supporting itself against a village and the woods, was commanded by Marshal Augereau. The Imperial Guard poured their fire upon the centre, which was maintained by Marshal Lannes; the right wing was drawn together out of the corps of Marshal Soult, who had only a small corps of 5,000 men, purely composed of troops which had arrived of his light corps.

"The enemy's army was numerous, and displayed a fine cavalry; their manœuvres were exactly and rapidly executed. The Emperor had chosen to delay coming to an engagement for two hours, in order to watch the positions which the enemy should take after the action of the morning, and to give

the necessary orders to the troops, especially the cavalry, which required the greatest care. But the impetuosity of the French was too ardent for him. Several battalions had begun to engage in the village of Hollstedt. He saw that the enemy was in motion to drive them out; he gave immediate orders to Marshal Lannes to march with expedition to the support of the village. Marshal Soult had attacked a wood on the right. The enemy having made a movement with his right wing upon our left, Marshal Augereau was commanded to repulse them, and in less than an hour the action was general. Two hundred and fifty, or three hundred thousand men, with seven or eight hundred pieces of artillery, scattered death in every direction, and exhibited one of the most awful events ever witnessed on the theatre of history. On one side, as well as on the other, every manœuvre was performed as if it were on a parade.

" Among our troops there was not for a moment the least disorder; the victory was not uncertain for an instant. The Emperor had all along by him, besides his Imperial Guards, a large body of troops, as a reserve to act in unforeseen events.

" Marshal Soult having got possession of the wood, which occupied him two hours, made a movement in advance. At that instant the Emperor gave orders that the division of French cavalry in reserve should begin to take post, and that the two new divisions from the army of Marshal Ney should take station on the field of battle by the rear. All the troops of the reserve were advanced to the foremost line, which being thus strengthened, threw the enemy into disorder, and they instantly retired.

" They retrieved themselves during the last hour; but were cast into dreadful confusion, at the moment when our division of dragoons and cuirassiers having the Grand Duke of Berg at their head, were able to take a part in the engagement. These brave cavaliers, fearing that the fate of the day would be determined without their assistance, then bore the Prussians down before them in great confusion wherever they met them. The Prussian cavalry and infantry could not withstand the shock. In vain did they form themselves into a square: five of their battalions were put to the rout, arti-

lery, cavalry, infantry, all were surprised and taken. The French came at the same instant to Weimar as the enemy, who found themselves pursued for six hours.

" On our right wing Marshal Davoust did wonders. Not only did he maintain his ground, but he followed fighting for the space of three hours against the great body of the enemy's troops from the defiles of Koesen.

" This Officer, to a distinguished bravery joins a vast deal of firmness, the first recommendation of a warrior. He was supported by Generals Gudin, Friant, Morand, Daultranne, Chief of the General Staff, and by the steady intrepidity of his brave light corps.

" The result of the battle is from 30 to 40,000 prisoners of war, and more are continually coming in; three hundred pieces of cannon, immense magazines, and quantities of provisions. Among the prisoners are more than twenty Generals; among others several Lieutenant-Generals; one is Lieutenant-General Schmeitau. The amount of the loss of the Prussian army is enormous; it is estimated at above 20,000 killed and wounded. Marshal Mollendorff is wounded; the Duke of Brunswick and General Ruchel are killed, and Prince Henry of Prussia is wounded desperately. According to the account of deserters, prisoners of war, and flags of truce, the disorder and confusion in the remainder of the enemy's army is at the utmost.

" On our side, we have only to lament the loss of Brigadier-General De Belli, a brave soldier; and the wound of Brigadier-General Couroux. Among the killed are Colonels Verges of the 12th Infantry of the Line, Lamotte of the 36th, Barbenevre of the 9th regiment of hussars, Marigny of the 28th Chasseurs, Harispe of the 16th Light Infantry, Dalembourg of the 1st Dragoons, Nicholas of the 61st of the Line, Viala of the 81st, and Higonet of the 108th.

" The Hussars and Chasseurs displayed a valour on this day, which entitles them to the highest praise. The Prussian cavalry were never able to stand against them, and all the attacks they made upon the Infantry were successful.

" Of the French Infantry we shall say nothing. It is known long since that it is the best infantry in the world. The Em-

peror declares, that the French Cavalry, after the experience of the two last campaigns and last battle, has not its like.

"The Prussian army has, in this campaign, lost every point of retreat in its line of operations. Its left wing, followed by Marshal Davoust, begins its retreat to Weimar, at the same time that its right wing and centre take their retreat from Weimar towards Naumburg. The confusion was therefore extraordinary. The King was forced to retreat across the field at the head of his regiment of cavalry.

"Our loss is 1000 to 1100 men killed, and 3000 wounded. The Grand-Duke of Berg is at this moment close up to Erfurt, where is a corps of the enemy commanded by Marshal Mollendorff and the Prince of Orange.

"The General Staff is occupied in preparing an official relation, which shall make known, with every detail, all the different Corps and Regiments that have distinguished themselves, to entitle them to the esteem and acknowledgments of the nation; if any thing were wanting, they have testified it amply in the enthusiasm and love they have shewn for their Emperor in the thickest of the fight.

"At one moment there was room for a doubt; every mouth was at once filled with the universal cry of *Long live the Emperor!* a sentiment which ran through every heart in the midst of the battle. The Emperor seeing his wings threatened by the cavalry, set forward at full gallop to the spot, to direct other manœuvres, and order a change of front.

"He was every moment annoyed with the shouts of *Long live the Emperor!* The Imperial Foot Guards, enraged not to be allowed to press on while they saw that every other corps was in motion, and that they were left inactive, several voices among them cried out, *Forward!* 'What is this?' said the Emperor: 'This can

come from none other but some beardless boy that will give orders independent of me: let him wait till he has commanded in thirty battles, before he takes upon him to advise me.'

"In the heaviest of the fire, when the enemy had lost almost all his Generals, it might be seen what Providence has done for us, which had spared our army. Not a man of distinction, on the side of the French, is injured or wounded. Marshal Lasnes was grazed by a musket-bullet on the breast, but escaped unhurt. Marshal Davoust had his hat and clothes shot through in several places with small bullets. The Emperor was continually surrounded, wherever he appeared, by the Prince of Neufchâtel, Marshal Bessières; the Grand Marshal of the Palace, Duroc; the Grand Master of the Horse, Caulincourt; his Aides-de-Camp, and Equerry in Waiting. A part of the army did not fire a single shot.

"Erfurt is taken; the Prince of Orange-Fulda, Marshal Mollendorff, several other Generals, and a considerable number of the troops are prisoners of war."

Such was the fate of this memorable battle, which, in its portentous results, and the unmodified ruin which it produced, exceeded every thing in the history of European wars. A whole empire was lost by this single battle.

Let us review some of the consequences of this defeat. Every town and fortified city surrendered upon a summons; even Magdeburgh, which seemed the strongest by situation and art, was delivered up to the French the moment they appeared before it.

Upon the 25th of October, the Emperor Napoleon entered Potsdam; and upon the 27th, Berlin. Great treasure and vast ammunition were found in the Capital of Prussia, and the people every where peacefully submitted.